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Vocaulary Note 2

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~~Soistē~~ Soistē sociatātern [Sōkiētāte

- a Initial Syl. pretonic o + epenthetic i > oi 97
b Syncope of the contrafinal after ki 80^{2a}_a
c Intervocalic ki > ts = c 198; 193; 135; cf 3094-97
d Free a. tonic before oral cons. > ē 211; 52, p
e k² intervocalic > dz generating epenthetic i 135-
f Before t dʒ > is 135-3
g Initial s remains intact 125-
h Final dental mutes following a vowel disappear. t > d
i Result: Soistēt. or soisēt. > soistē 124

2

Raisnier, raisonner, [rationnaire]

a r^{ation}ner: tonic a before oral > e ¹⁶⁵ 52.1

b Intervocalic ti > s generating epenthetic i 193 raisone

c Contrefinal after ti falls. 78 2E & 80 2a

I do not see why this should give "raisnier" rather than raisner. 52b; 160; 188.

raisonner is a learned word derived from raison, the noun that comes from rationem.

raisonner < raison

3

parçon partisan [pàrtiçionè]

I a Fall of contrasfinal followed by simple cons. + i. $80^2 \beta$

b After other consonants than s, ti > to = c. 195

c Initial labial remains intact. 104

d Pretonic a (initial syl.) remains a. 87%

e Preconsonantal r remains intact. 168

f Result: parts one = parçon

g Intervocal r remains intact 180

Final vowels other than a fall. $78^2 \alpha$: parçon.

II

Partisan, partiscane: borrowed from Ital. partigiano
Keeps the contrasfinal as hereditary word would not.

4

Commencer. [com-initiare]

cum + initium Pop. Lat. cuminitiare > cuminlar

> comencier > comences > commencer.

a Syncope contrefinal ^{144; 61} So ^{2a} Fall e ultima 77²

b Tonic a > e 52!

c o fermé atonic before nasal > õ 96; 61

d e .. followed immediately by tonic > e 84

e tu > to = e 195 243 R

5- 283.² fenille ~~ment. plur.~~ folia [folium]

By mistaking ment. plur. in a for fem. S¹ & declus.

a o'ouvert libre > uo > ue > eu by commencement
of 13th century. (Darmsteter 320, 60 R; 237; 243;
244)

b li > l mouillie. 200

c a final atonic > e, 78, 104

d Result: folia > fuele > fenille.

6

sire, seigneur

104R senior: (proclitic from frequency of use
 50; 78; hence fall of the *n*) > Pop. Lat. *Señor*, com
 170R parative of *senex*. Nominative: *sieire*, *sir*
 accusative: *seniorem* > *seiorum* > *sieur*
 a $\frac{e}{e}$ + epenthetic *i* > *iei* > *i*: *sire* with *voyelle*
d'appui.

b. *sior* > *sieur*. Tonic *o* > *eu*

235.

Very good. You appear to
have a good grasp of the
subject, I have in disinterested
advice to encourage you.

7

percer pertuis good

Pop. Lat. pertusiare, from pertusum, p. p. of pertundere

pertusier > pertsier > persier > perser or percier

percer by syncope, contrifinal

pertuiser doublet of percer, without syncope.

a si intervocalic becomes iz (is) generating spec. i

b pertusiar > pertuisier > pertuiser, 72-196

~~Brownstein~~

8

soupc_{con} [susp_{con}em] ~~conf_{con}em~~

S₀susp_{con}em > sou_spe_{con} > soupc_{con}

a free or checked o before oral cons. > u = u, o, ⁹⁵ from

b ti after cons. other than s > ts = c, z 195-

c contrifinal falls 80% b β : e between 2 cons. dis

d Fall of the s before p t c occurred about the 12
century (Darnsketer) 128; 112

e c assimilated to z > c before o
198; 235; 280; 125; 65; 180

9

dedicace borrowed word.

dedicatio.

ti post tonic \rightarrow ~~13~~ = c 193 R.

Persistence of contrifinal proves irreg-
ular development or learned formation.

O.F. dicasse; Picard du casse.

84; 806 R; 1712; 526; 140; 193 etc.

Wald & deis

Vedis [vidisti] vidēsti

Perf. Ind. 2^d sing. Among the strong verbs class I 382
 Accented on the ending. $ve\dot{i}s > v\dot{i}s$ 27/2
 e preserving its syllabic ^{value} until 14th century.
 Permutation of tonic i with protonic e 349
 VL $\underset{1}{v}\underset{2}{i}\underset{2}{d}\underset{1}{e}\underset{2}{s}\underset{1}{t}\underset{2}{i} > \underset{2}{v}\underset{1}{e}\underset{2}{d}\underset{1}{i}\underset{2}{s}$. Regular in paradigm:
 vit - vedis - vit Pl. vedimes - vedistes - vidrent
 i remains invariable under the tonic accent 136
 In the protonic syl. it is differentiated into e 86 Pl.
 influenced by the i of the ending. 81 Pl.
 104; 116; 43; 126; 272; 3423

Discreet dicebant

t after cons. remains intact 275-

Ending "eba" (cl.) > ba (vl) > eie francien. 341
even after a palatal.

K² intervocalic > d'z' > z = s. 135' 39a; 106
783; 1242;
Initial dental persists. 115' 116; 122

i pretonic (initial syl.) remains i 81
before explosive dentals n persists. 183-

Monteüt Montaigne ^{Good}

- a ^{acutu > eüt. Mont acutum = Monteüt.} a pretonic (initial syl.) > e in secondary hiatus with u tonic 872; 179; 96; 67; 185; 80; 70; 166
- b k intervocalic at commencement of tonic syllable falls 145 ¹²⁴
- c Explosive dental at the end of a word in French, the surd remains invariable. e.g. t final above.
- x ^{12.2.3} Again: Acutum may give agü, aigü learned formation where the palatal seems to generate epenthetic i which combines with the a giving ai. Then k passes to g.

- 13 Chevreuil : capriolum, Cl. capreolum
> capryol > chevruel > chevrent;
Chevreuil under influence of words
in which l is mouillée etymologically
e.g. senil, devil etc. 170; 172; 266; 300 R;
a k' initial > ts = ch. 139 114.
b a in position > e. 52 pretonic after pal. 872 f
c p before r > v 109
d r persists after all consonants. 169
e i in hiatus with o following > yo 152 202
f o free before oral cons. > diphthong. 58, 1.

14 Chetif. Captivum.

a k' initial > to = ch 139

b a pretonic after palatal > e 87 2 f

c pt > tt > t by assimilation 111; 122; 116; 90 R

d tonic i remains i. 36

e v. final > f 113; 106, 2

f Result: ch etive with voyelle d'appuie or

Chetif.

158, 1; 159.

or 2nd edition

Obeir obedir Vuygod.

Borrowed from language of the church. 12²

Does not drop contréfinal of short penult. so

free pretonic before oral cons. would have given
u or ⁹⁵o. b would become v intervocalic (106)

⁷⁶x ¹⁶⁶n persist, with some such result as

ouvir with syncope of contréfinal.

116, 2; 78, 2, a. x.

Acc. To 111a it might have

7 ouir